Municipal Breach of Trust During COVID-19

Community Testimony Collection & Evidentiary Dossier

"When officials failed, the people recorded."

May 2025

Filed by: The Dossier Team

Municipal Breach of Trust During COVID-19: A Legal and Evidentiary Dossier

I. Introduction

This dossier outlines the legal, ethical, and statutory violations committed by municipal authorities during the COVID-19 pandemic. It is based on documented citizen forewarnings, ignored scientific evidence, and the foreseeable harm resulting from enforcement of mandates such as business closures, social restrictions, and the suppression of early treatment information. The report draws from the Criminal Code of Canada, the Alberta Municipal Government Act (MGA), and case law to present a comprehensive foundation for public inquiry, citizen tribunal, or criminal complaint.

Call for Testimonies: Municipal Breach of Public Trust

To the people of Grande Prairie and beyond

We are compiling a formal legal and evidentiary dossier documenting how local officials ignored scientific warnings, endorsed harmful mandates, and failed to protect residents during the COVID-19 era.

This document
“Municipal Breach of Trust During COVID-19”

is based on:

Direct emails sent to elected officials before votes were cast

Official silence in the face of clear data

Evidence of public harm: suicides, small business collapse, vaccine injury, and the suppression of treatment alternatives

The record is real.
The harm is documented.
👉But now we need your voice.👈

We Are Asking for Your Testimony If You:

👉Lost your business due to mandates or restrictions

👉Suffered a mental health crisis or lost someone to suicide

👉Experienced a vaccine injury and were ignored by officials👈

👉Were denied access to early treatment or coerced into silence

👉Witnessed harm and want to go on the record, even anonymously

Why This Matters:

This is not a protest.
This is not a petition.
This is a lawful, documented, and irreversible record of Breach of Trust

We are preparing this dossier for:

👉Submission to the Minister of Municipal Affairs

👉Tribunal or citizen inquiry proceedings

👉Potential private prosecutions under Sections 122, 219, and 180 of the Criminal Code👈

👉Permanent public record and media release

And Last, BUT, CERTAINLY not least

👉You have a right to be heard. And they no longer have the right to hide.👈

How to Submit:

Email: northerndis@gmail.com

Or request an anonymous testimony form

Include your name (or stay anonymous), your story, and consent for inclusion in the public record

What We’ve Already Gathered:

👉Nine verified evidence links sent to council members in 2020–2021

👉Archived council votes taken after receipt of forewarnings

👉Provincial and national suicide data

👉Business closure statistics and taskforce failure timelines

👉Legal precedent and statutory breaches under the Municipal Government Act and Criminal Code of Canada

👉Your Story Completes the Record.👈

👉We are not asking you to fight.👈

We are asking you to speak, so that those who enabled harm can never say they didn’t know.

This is the moment they can no longer bury.
Help us make it undeniable.

– The Dossier Team

Appendix A: Call for Testimonies
Municipal Breach Of Trust

We are collecting community testimonies as part of a lawful, evidentiary record documenting the harm caused by municipal mandates during the COVID-19 era.

Your testimony
—named or anonymous—.

will help complete the historical and legal record of ignored warnings, policy failures, and human consequences.

Submissions may be used in a public tribunal dossier, citizen-led accountability hearings, and media publications.

Your privacy and choice of disclosure will be respected.

Testimony Submission Form Structure
1. Name (Optional):

_____

Leave blank if you wish to remain anonymous.

COVID Mandate Harm Testimony Intake Form

Purpose:
This form is to collect personal accounts for the pursuit of criminal charges related to COVID-19 mandates and restrictions in Alberta, including:
- Breach of Public Trust (Criminal Code §122)
- Criminal Negligence (Criminal Code §219)
- Criminal Negligence Causing Death (Criminal Code §220)

Contact (Optional)
Full Name:
Email:
Phone:
Preferred anonymity: Yes / No

1. What happened to you?

(Briefly describe the mandate or restriction that caused harm. Include dates, locations, and agencies/businesses involved.)

Example: I was fired from my job in November 2021 because I refused the COVID vaccine, even though I had medical grounds for exemption.
2. What type of harm did you suffer?
[ ] Forced medical treatment (e.g., vaccine under duress)
[ ] Adverse reaction or injury
[ ] Employment loss or discrimination
[ ] Business closure
[ ] Denied access to services
[ ] Mask mandate conflict
[ ] School-related harm (children)
[ ] Psychological harm
[ ] Death or injury of a loved one
[ ] Other (please describe):
3. Do you have evidence to support your claim?
[ ] Medical documents
[ ] Termination notice or employer emails
[ ] School board or government letters
[ ] Witness testimony
[ ] Screenshots or video
[ ] None / verbal testimony only
4. Are you willing to testify?
[ ] Yes, publicly
[ ] Yes, anonymously
[ ] No, I just want my story recorded
5. Additional Notes (Optional):

Once collected, these testimonies will be reviewed as part of a legal and evidentiary effort to hold officials accountable under the Criminal Code of Canada.

2. What type(s) of harm did you experience?
- I lost a business or source of income
- I suffered a mental health crisis
- A loved one attempted or died by suicide
- I experienced a vaccine-related injury
- I was denied access to early treatment
- I was silenced, threatened, or coerced
- Other (please describe in your testimony)

3. Your Testimony:

Please share your story. Include the dates, what happened, and how it affected you or your loved ones.

4. Do you consent to have your story included in the public record?
   - Yes, include my name and story
   - Yes, but keep my name anonymous

- No, I only want this seen by the legal team

5. Upload any supporting documents, photos, or evidence (optional).

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II. Summary of Forewarning Evidence

Multiple emails were sent to municipal officials containing credible sources warning against the risks of ongoing mandates. The sources included:
- CDC data showing low infection fatality rates (0.26%)
- Studies showing up to 67% false-negative rate in early PCR testing
- Evidence of manipulated death certification (ICD U07.1)
- Over 50 international studies confirming early treatment effectiveness (e.g., HCQ)
- Citizen reports of economic and mental health harm

Despite these warnings, council proceeded to endorse or enforce provincial mandates within the city.

III. Criminal Code Section 122 – Breach of Trust by a Public Officer

Section 122 states: “Every official who, in connection with the duties of their office, commits fraud or a breach of trust is guilty of an indictable offence.” The Supreme Court in R. v. Boulanger (2006 SCC 32) set the five-part test:

1. The accused is an official
2. The act was done in the course of official duties
3. The act breached the standard of responsible conduct
4. The act represented a serious and marked departure
5. The act was done with intent to serve a purpose other than the public good

IV. Criminal Code Section 219 – Criminal Negligence

Section 219 defines criminal negligence as: “Everyone is criminally negligent who... omits to do anything that it is his duty to do, shows wanton or reckless disregard for the lives or safety of other persons.” Applied here, municipal officials who failed to act on clear warnings, and allowed harmful policies to proceed, may be liable under this statute.

V. Criminal Code Section 180 – Common Nuisance

Section 180 criminalizes any act or omission that endangers the lives, safety, or health of the public. Allowing mandates that contributed to suicides, business collapse, and untreated medical injuries qualifies under this charge.

VI. Breach of Municipal Duties Under the MGA

The Alberta Municipal Government Act (MGA) binds municipal councils to protect public welfare:
- Section 3: Duty to maintain safe and viable communities
- Section 153(a): Duty to act in the interest of the whole municipality
- Section 153(c): Duty to obtain relevant information

When council supported lockdowns, ignored business collapse, and failed to respond to vaccine injury reports, they violated these statutory responsibilities.
VII. Small Business Collapse Data (2020–2021)
- Over 100,000 businesses shut down in Canada by late 2020.
- Alberta: Only 46% of closed businesses had reopened by July 2020.
- CFIB projected 1 in 5 Alberta businesses at risk of permanent closure.
- Grande Prairie's economic taskforce was created, but damage had already set in.
Council had authority to object to enforcement practices yet failed to protect small enterprise.
VIII. Mental Health and Suicide Rates
- Alberta suicides in 2020: 468 (10.6 per 100k, slightly down but lagging impact).
- Grande Prairie suicides in 2020: 14 (13 in 2019).
- Experts predicted suicide increases in 2021–2022 due to delayed social and financial stress.

No municipal measures were taken to mitigate these risks or acknowledge emerging trends.

IX. Legal Synthesis and Public Duty
Municipal councils cannot defer all accountability to provincial or federal authorities.

They are obligated by the MGA and the Criminal Code to investigate, object to, or refuse implementation of harmful policies when credible evidence arises. In failing to do so, officials may be criminally and civilly liable under:
- Criminal Code §122: Breach of Trust
- Criminal Code §219: Criminal Negligence
- Criminal Code §180: Common Nuisance
- Municipal Government Act §§ 3, 153(a), and 153(c)

Conclusion
This document provides a clear, structured basis for citizen complaint, legal petition, or tribunal hearing. It reflects an overwhelming failure by municipal leaders to respond to publicly available science, economic distress, and suffering among residents. These violations were not abstract. They were personal, avoidable, and real.

Appendices for Legal Dossier Enhancement

Appendix A: Scientific and Legal Citations

CDC Infection Fatality Rate (IFR):
CDC COVID-19 Pandemic Planning Scenarios. May 2020. Scenario 5 estimated IFR: 0.26%. [Archived at CDC.gov]

False Negative Rate in PCR Testing:
Kucirka et al. (2020), 'Variation in False-Negative Rate of RT-PCR Tests for SARS-CoV-2 by Time Since Exposure,' Annals of Internal Medicine.

Death Certificate Manipulation:
WHO ICD-10 Code U07.1, implemented for deaths 'due to COVID-19,' often without confirmatory testing.

Early Treatment Studies:
C19Early.com aggregates over 400 studies supporting HCQ, Ivermectin, and other early treatments. Includes meta-analyses.
Mental Health Impact:

CAMH Reports (2021–2022) and Statistics Canada mental health data show significant increases in anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation.

Small Business Collapse:
Canadian Federation of Independent Business (CFIB) COVID-19 Impact Reports, 2020–2021. Projected permanent closures: 1 in 5 businesses.

Appendix B: Sworn Affidavit Template
SWORN AFFIDAVIT

I, _____ [Full Legal Name], of _____ [City/Town, Province], DO SOLEMNLY AFFIRM THAT:

1. I am over the age of 18 and competent to provide this affidavit.
2. I submit the following statement voluntarily and in good faith:

[Insert detailed testimony here. Include dates, locations, harms experienced, and parties involved.]

3. To the best of my knowledge, the above statement is true, accurate, and complete.

_____

Signature

_____
Date

Sworn before me at the City/Town of _____ in the Province of _____, this _____ day of _____, 20____.

_____
Notary Public / Commissioner of Oaths

(Stamp and seal required for notarization)

All evidence submitted will be stored securely, with controlled access by a small legal review team. Nothing will be publicly disclosed without consent.

Evidentiary Standards and Legal Integrity Clause

Hearsay Awareness

Testimonies should, where possible, be based on firsthand knowledge or direct experience. While hearsay (i.e., secondhand accounts) may be included for context, these are not typically admissible in court unless falling under specific exceptions (e.g., dying declarations, business records, spontaneous utterances).

We encourage contributors to:

- Identify whether events were personally witnessed,
- Provide supporting documentation or witnesses if the testimony involves third parties.

Documentary Evidence Chain
Supporting materials (e.g., termination notices, emails, screenshots, medical reports) should be:

- Clearly labeled (e.g., “Exhibit A: Termination Notice, Nov 2021”),
- Accompanied by a short description of origin,
- If possible, dated and sourced to establish authenticity.

We maintain a strict chain-of-evidence protocol, and documents will only be released publicly with written consent.
Veracity and Good Faith

All testimony must be provided in good faith. Submissions found to contain knowingly false information may be excluded and may compromise legal proceedings. Factual accuracy enhances the potential for your testimony to be cited in legal briefs, filings, or tribunal proceedings.

Relevance and Materiality
Testimonies should address specific mandates, harms, or municipal failures during the COVID-19 era. Irrelevant or speculative content may be excluded to maintain the focus and evidentiary integrity of the dossier.

Legal Reinforcement and Advisory Addendum

1. Case Examples of Private Prosecutions and Citizen Inquiries

To provide historical and legal context, we include the following examples where citizen-led or privately initiated legal actions led to formal proceedings:

- R. v. Boucher (1951): The Supreme Court of Canada acknowledged that private citizens have the lawful right to initiate prosecutions where the public interest and justice require it.

- R. v. Furtney (1991): Reinforced that a private prosecution can proceed if it serves the administration of justice and is not frivolous or vexatious.

- Ontario Citizens Inquiry into Police Brutality (2000): A grassroots initiative that compiled testimonies and presented findings through media and public advocacy, later cited in civil reform recommendations.

- UK People's Tribunal on War Crimes in Iraq (2011): Though not legally binding, the inquiry gained international attention and moral legitimacy, showcasing the impact of citizen-recorded evidence.

2. Legal Disclaimer and Scope Advisory
This dossier is not a substitute for formal legal advice.

It is intended as a public-interest record and investigatory archive grounded in statutory law and evidentiary process. While every effort has been made to ensure legal soundness, contributors and readers should consult independent legal counsel for any judicial actions or liability concerns arising from the use or interpretation of this material.

3. Jurisdictional Basis for Citizen-Led Legal Action

Canadian law recognizes the right of individuals to initiate private prosecutions under Section 504 of the Criminal Code. Municipalities and public officers are not exempt from criminal accountability when acting outside the bounds of lawful authority.

Section 3 and Section 153 of the Alberta Municipal Government Act establish a duty of public trust and governance.

When officials materially violate those duties

—especially under demonstrable forewarning and consequence—

citizens retain the right to submit complaints, file evidence, and request prosecutorial oversight or initiate legal proceedings directly.